June 13, 1751. THE Numb. 24.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE, *for* January, 1751.

FROM Holland we hear, that the People there are very uneaſy about two Projects now on Foot, one upon the North and the other upon the South Side of that Republick. The firſt is the Eaſt-India Company propoſed by the King of Pruſſia to be ſet up in Embden, which may draw many Dutch Merchants to ſettle there, and very much diminiſh their Exports of Eaſt-India Goods to the Baltick and Germany; and the other is a Canal which is propoſed to be made from Oſtend, by the Way of Bruges, to Ghent, deep and wide enough for Three-maſt Ships; and as from Ghent there is a Communication by the River Schelde down to Antwerp, and up the Schelde and the Lys through a great Part of Flanders, and ſome Part of Hainault, they think it will diminiſh their Trade with the Auſtrian Netherlands, for which Reaſon they have found out, that this laſt Project is contrary to the Spirit of the Treaty of Weſtphalia, and are making ſtrong Remonſtrances againſt it at the Court of Vienna.

The Archbiſhop of Florence has publiſhed a Mandate, by Order of the Emperor, and with the Permiſſion of the Pope, enjoining all the Clergy, and all religious Communities of both Sexes in Tuſcany to bring in exact Accounts of their reſpective Revenues, Penſions, &c. to the End that the Government may ſettle the Share they are to bear in the public Charge of the State.

From Berlin we hear, that by the Plan for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, eſtabliſhed by his Pruſſian Majeſty in his Dominions, the Court of Judicature in that City determined 500 Law-Suits during the Year 1750, not ſo much as one being left undecided; for which Diſpatch his Majeſty wrote a very handſome Letter of Thanks to Baron Cocceji, his Chancellor.

From Peterſburg we have a long Manifeſto, containing the Reaſons for their Miniſter's leaving the Court of Pruſſia ſo abruptly as mentioned in our Magazine for December laſt. They complain, 1. That the Court of Pruſſia affected at a certain Period to treat their Miniſters reſiding there with as much Contempt as Indifference. 2. That his Pruſſian Majeſty refuſed to give Leave to the Ruſſians in his Army to return home, though they had been permitted to enter into his Service only for the Sake of Improvement. 3. That the Empreſs having cauſed Capt. Staakelberg, an Officer in the Pruſſian Service, but her Subject, to be arreſted for ſeveral Miſdemeanors which he confeſſed, the Court of Pruſſia by Way of Repriſal arreſted two Ruſſian Officers in their Service, who deſired Leave to return home. 4. That the Empreſs having by Proclamation recalled all her Subjects in foreign Service, the Court of Pruſſia not only refuſed to allow it to be publiſhed in their Gazette, but threatned her Miniſter for ſignifying it by Way of Letter to the Ruſſian Officers in the Pruſſian Service. 5. That her Miniſter at Berlin had been forbid to viſit Potzdam and Sans Soucy, along with the Britiſh and Imperial Miniſters. 6. That her Miniſter was not invited to a grand Feaſt at Charlottenbourg, to which all the other foreign Miniſters were invited, &c. &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7.

BESIDES the Diſcharge of three of the principal Officers belonging to the Empire, which has been taken Notice of before in the publick Papers, there will be in all Probability, ſeveral other very conſiderable Alterations in our Miniſtry; ſince the Grand Viſir is uſing all the Stratagems he can any Ways deviſe for the Introduction of ſuch Perſons only as are his Creatures, and entirely attach'd to his Intereſt.

Baron de Penkler having received here ſome few Days ago an Expreſs from Vienna, with the News of the Deceaſe of the late Empreſs Dowager, he has given Notice thereof, to all the Ambaſſadors and other Miniſters who are reſident here on the Part and Behalf of any Chriſtian Powers; and in Conſequence of ſuch Notice, ſo by him given, they are all making Preparations for going into Mourning on that Occaſion.

Algiers, Feb. 12. The Spaniſh Friars belonging to the Convent for the Redemption of Slaves, who arrived here, in order to purchaſe the Freedom of their Brethren under Bondage, ſet out about the latter End of January, and took with them 332 Slaves, whom they had ranſom'd; amongſt whom there were ſix Officers, twenty Women, and ſeveral Children.

Three of our Xebecks that have been out for ſome Time a cruiſing, are return'd within theſe few Days paſt into this Port, and have brought with them ſeveral Prizes, richly laden.

Our Sailors being thus fluſh'd with uncommon Succeſs, ſeveral other Veſſels are fitting out, in order to ſail as ſoon as poſſible.

From the Paris A-la-main, March 26.

On Monday laſt, being the Anniverſary of the Reduction of the City of Paris, to the Obedience of King Henry IV. the Chapter belonging to Notre Dame, went in Proceſſion to the Church of the grand Auguſtine, and performed divine Service, at which the Archbiſhop of Paris himſelf officiated in his Pontifical Veſtments.

The ſeveral Pariſhes of this City likewiſe went in Proceſſion in due Form, firſt to Church de Notre Dame, and afterwards to that of the Auguſtin Friars, where they attended the publick Prayers appointed for that particular Solemnity.

The late Storm, that did ſuch incredible Damage in the City of Paris and the Parts adjecent, proved equally detrimental in ſeveral diſtant Provinces; and we have lately received Advice from Tours, that the Wind had proved ſo boiſterous, as to carry away the Roofs of ſeveral of their Houſes to tear up Trees from their very Roots, and removed them to a conſiderable Diſtance from the Spot on which they were before ſtanding: that the River Loire had ſwelled to that prodigious Pitch, that it had broke down ſeveral Fences, overflowed all the adjacent Lands, and by the Rapidity of its Stream bore down all before it. Several of the Inhabitants round about, as well as Abundance of Cattle, &c. were loſt through this impetuous Tempeſt.

A conſiderable Number likewiſe of ſmall Veſſels, laden with a Variety of very valuable Effects, were run aground.

The Damages ſuſtained by this ſudden and melancholy Occurrence amounts, (as we are credibly informed,) to little leſs than [illegible] Millions of Livres.

The diſmal Apprehenſions, however, of a general Deluge at Paris are now all vaniſhed; for on Tueſday laſt the Weather proved very ſerene, and the River was very calm all that Night following: In the Evening the Waters began to ſubſide and ever ſince they have [illegible] decreaſed; inſomuch that the Magiſtrates of this City have revoked [illegible] which they had ſome Time before given to the Inhabitants of [illegible] under their Juriſdiction, to remove themſelves and [illegible] utmoſt Expedition: No Carriages, however, heavy loaded, [illegible] to paſs over them, under the Penalty of 300 Livres.

An Extract of a Letter from Tranquebar in the East-Indies, written by a Daniſh Miſſionary, and dated Feb. 2, 1750, containing [illegible] Ceremonies uſed at the Death of an Indian Prince [illegible]

THEY dug without the Walls of the City, where that Prince, who died at the Age of 88, made his Reſidence, a large Pit, which they filled with Wood ranged and piled up in [illegible]. The Corpſe of the Deceaſed, richly habited and adorned, was brought forth [illegible] and laid on the Pile; after which the Bramins [illegible] the Fire with Abundance of ſuperſtitious Ceremonies. The Wives and Concubines of the Deceaſed, who according to the Law or Cuſtom of the Country, ought to die with him, appeared about the ſame Time, and walked ſeveral Times round the funeral Pile. They were in Number 47, all finely decked with Jewels, and adorned with Flowers. The favourite Wife or Concubine carried the Poniard of the defunct Prince, which ſhe delivered up to his Succeſſor, and made a ſhort Speech exhorting him to uſe it with Moderation, ſo as never to let it light on any but the Guilty. Then ſhe boldly turned her Face towards the Pile, and, after invoking her Gods, leaped into the Midſt of the Flames. The ſecond was the Siſter of a Prince named Tandamen, who was preſent at theſe horrid Rites. She gave him the Jewels ſhe wore, and the Prince in receiving them, embraced her moſt tenderly, and poured out a Flood of Tears; but the Princeſs without betraying the leaſt Concern, looked alternately with a ſteady Countenance on the Pile and on the Spectators, and crying with a loud Voice, *Chiva! Chivah!* which is the Name of one of their Gods, ſhe jumped as chearfully into the Flames as the firſt did.

The others followed her cloſe. Some of them appeared reſolute enough, but others look'd wild and dejected; there was one in particular, who being more diſmayed than her Companions, ran to embrace one of the Spectators, who was a Chriſtian, praying him to ſave her; but this was not in his Power to do, and the poor Wretch was immediately tumbled Headlong into the Fire.

However intrepid moſt of thoſe unhappy Victims appeared before jumping into the Pit, the Noiſe was [illegible] in the Midſt of the Flames. There they ſtruggled [illegible], tumbling one over another, ſtriving to reach the Edge of the Pit, and get out of it; but they were kept in by throwing Heaps of Billets and Faggots upon them, as well to knock them on the Head as to increaſe the Fire. When they were conſumed, the Bramins drew near the yet ſmoaking Pile, and performed abundance of ridiculous Ceremonies over the Aſhes of the poor Wretches. The next Day they gathered up the Bones, and having wrapt them up in fine Linen, carried them to a Place near the Iſle of Ramanan[illegible], where they caſt them into the Sea. After which, the Pit was filled up, and a Temple ſince erected on the Spot, where Sacrifices are offered up in Honour of the Prince and his Wives, who from thenceforth are numbered among the Saints or Goddeſſes.

From a LONDON *Paper.*

A Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in Town.

SIR,

THE fatal and deſtructive Effects of the exceſſive Uſe of Spirituous Liquors, eſpecially Gin, being at preſent a general Subject of Converſation, and there being ſome Reaſon to hope ſomething may be done to put a Stop to it, by the Legiſlature's being apprized of the Senſe of the Nation on that Head, which they are always ready to attend to. In a Matter of ſuch Conſequence, as the very Being of State, methinks every Man of Abilities in the Kingdom ought to exert himſelf, to rouſe an unthinking People from the Lethargy into which Pleaſure and Luxury have plunged them. And need I call to this important Work the Author of —— ?

Or

Or will he pretend [illegible] as an Excuſe? Your Houſe, Sir, is on Fire: You will not, [illegible] to conſider whether you have Time to quench it. Pity your [illegible] Country. Save your poor diſtracted Fellow-Creatures, who are [illegible] themſelves, and if they be not reſtrained, will involve you and your Family in the general Ruin.

If it be certain, that ſince the Introduction of [illegible] Liquors, the Number of Births yearly has been for ſome Time decreaſing, ſo that it is now a fourth Part leſs than it was thirty Years backwards, and the Burials increaſing at a dreadful Rate, ſo that the Nation, in London [illegible] has loſt near fifteen thouſand People every three Years; the Fruit of the Womb blaſted before it has ſeen the Light; beſides the ſhortening of the Lives of thoſe who have come into the World. If it be certain, as [illegible] by the Traders of the City, that the Bodily Strength of the People is ſo decay'd within the Memory of thoſe now alive, that working Men are not now able to carry two Thirds of what they could formerly with Eaſe. If it be certain, that the Weekly Conſumption of Wheat within the [illegible] is ſo many thouſand Buſhels ſhort of what it uſed to be, and this in a Time of Peace, occaſioned by the miſchievous Effects of that curſed [illegible] Drench. If it be plain to every Man's Reaſon, and confirmed by the united Authorities of the ableſt Judges, as Boerhaave, Hoffman, Hales, Huxham, and the College of Phyſicians, that fermented, diſtilled, ſpirituous Liquors are in the laſt Degree detrimental to the human Conſtitution, being the Cauſes of Dropſies, Jaundice, Conſumption, Fluxes, Dejection, [illegible], &c. If it be evident, that by the exceſſive Uſe of theſe Liquors the Spirit of Induſtry muſt be ſunk, and the Hands which ſhould carry on the Trade and Manufactures of the Nation enfeebled. If it be in the Power of every Miſcreant to enflame his Blood, and fit himſelf for the moſt horrible Barbarities for Two-pence. If it be accordingly found by the Magiſtrates who have the examining of thoſe Wretches, who are every Day brought before them for Robberies and Villanies of all Kinds, that it is from the inflaming Draughts [illegible] they derive Courage to perpetrate [illegible]. If by this Means [illegible] that neither our Lives or Properties are ſafe. If the Number and good Condition of a People are the only Strength and Security of a Nation, and both theſe are by the Prevalency of this Poiſon daily declining, and of Conſequence our Naval and Military Force decaying. If the Numbers of the Poor be, through the Effect of this [illegible] Debauchery daily increaſing, and conſequently the Conſumption of Food, Clothing, and Houſhold Furniture leſſening, and our [illegible] Manufactures ſinking. If this Infection be every Day [illegible] the Capital [illegible] the manufacturing Towns and Provinces [illegible] a Quantity of that Liquid Fire ſwallowed by our [illegible] of near half a Million yearly [illegible] Health and Life and Soul are all [illegible] the Load of increaſing Numbers brought to an untimely End, by the Force of this fatal maddening Draught [illegible], and ſwallowing our wretched [illegible]. If theſe Things are ſo, is it not Time, Sir, [illegible], that may reach the Ears of [illegible] to remedy the dreadful Evil, and prevent the [illegible].

The only Difficulties [illegible] in the Way are, firſt, the Means of [illegible] Liquors; and ſecondly, the ſupplying [illegible] follow. As to the firſt, [illegible] no Method can be fallen upon [illegible] remedied) you know, Sir, the Legiſlature having in their Hands an abſolute uncontroulable Power, [illegible] put a Stop to the [illegible] and prohibit the Importation of all [illegible]. As to the Deficiency in the Publick Revenue, the Luxury of the preſent Age furniſhes innumerable Articles for public Taxes, of which the Legiſlature may chuſe which they think proper.——

If you aſk [illegible] do in the Caſe; I would to God I had [illegible] of Mind and Conſtitution, I would manage ſo, that in a ſhort Time there ſhould not be a Perſon in the Nation ignorant of the dreadful [illegible]. I would call upon every Perſon in the Kingdom, from the Merchants and Inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter, to thoſe of the [illegible] Corporations of the Country, to join in a Petition [illegible] to his moſt gracious Majeſty, the Father of his People, [illegible] by Day, I would watch by Night, I would ſacrifice my Eaſe, my Fortune, and my Life; I would —— But, O my unhappy Country! How art thou fallen! What Ruin muſt come upon thee [illegible] from the luxurious Dream of Pleaſure, [illegible] and hides from thy Sight the Things that [illegible] Grief, am behold England, the Seat of Liberty, [illegible] probably the moſt diſtinguiſhed Spot [illegible] by the moſt infamous Vices; loſt in Senſuality and Selfiſhneſs; ſunk and enervated in Pleaſure, Luxury, and [illegible] beneath the Weight of general Perjury, Venality, [illegible] and Atheiſm; laid waſte by Gin, and haſtening [illegible] Ruin! For theſe, (if there is a Deity above, [illegible] are not altered, and all paſt Hiſtory be not a Fable) will and muſt be the Conſequence of ſuch Diſordered Abominations as ours are when prevalent.——Grant me, kind Heaven, but one Bleſſing, that before the Calamities come upon my Country which theſe Things threaten, my hoary Head may be laid in the ſilent Grave, that I may not ſee the moſt diſmal Sight the human Eye can behold, [illegible] *Fall of a great and happy Nation.* * * * *

A Lady, ſeeing his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's Picture at a Painter's, ſat down and wrote the following Lines.

OUT from the injur'd Canvas, Painter, ſtrike
These Lines too faint: The [illegible] is not like;
Exalt thy Thought, and try thy [illegible],
Dreadful in Arms, on Culloden's [illegible],
Place our great Duke: Impending in the Air
Let his keen Sabre, Comet-like, appear,
Where-e'er it points, denouncing Death: Below
Draw routed Squadrons, and the num'rous Foe
Falling beneath, or flying from his Blow.
O Painter! Let thy Shades and Lights expreſs
The perfect Hero in that glorious Dreſs;
Then ſhall each Britiſh Eye the Picture know,
And Palms for thee beneath his Laurels grow;
Then Spite of Time, thy Work ſhall ever ſhine,
Nor Virgil's Colours laſt ſo long as thine.

L O N D O N, Feb. 15.

By the Death of the Marſhal Count de Saxe, his Majeſty of France [illegible], a brave, and a ſucceſsful Officer, whoſe Plans, Deſigns, and Operations, through the Whole of the late deſtructive War, were with [illegible], and Accuracy, ſo concerted by him, for his Maſter's Service and Honour, as could not fail of Succeſs, and therefore were crowned with Honour and Triumph. The Luſtre of his Character will [illegible] brightened, if compared with the ignominious, inglorious, ill [illegible], blundering, diſlocated, and unſucceſsful Deſigns, Projections, and Operations of ſome of our late and deceaſed Generals, Marſhals, and Admirals, &c. who, either through Ignorance, Incapacity, or worſe, (though [illegible] to the higheſt by their kind and good Sovereign) ſacrificed the Lives of Thouſands, National Treaſure and Honour, without compaſſing any other End, than diſtreſſing the Government, and giving Diſhonour to their Country. His Majeſty of France ſhewed his Judgment, as well as his ſtrict Regard to Merit, by the diſtinguiſhed Marks of his Royal Regard beſtowed on this uſeful Man. The late Emperor Charles the Sixth, whoſe chief Quality was bigotted Submiſſion to the Arts of Prieſtcraft, by ſerving ungratefully this valuable Officer, juſtly loſt him, and forced him to take full and heavy Revenge in the late War, at the Head of the moſt formidable Army of the Enemies of the Houſe of Auſtria. This and the Inſtance of Prince Eugene, are two remarkable Caveats to warn crowned Heads on the Continent, not to abuſe nor neglect Men of Spirit and Underſtanding, capable of doing important public Service to a Nation. Cromwell, though an Uſurper, yet was a Man of that true Wiſdom and Underſtanding, that, by no Conſideration, Influence, nor Solicitation, would he prefer a Blockhead, or an uſeleſs Fellow, void of Judgment and Penetration; but wherever he could find a Man of thorough Judgment, of Spirit, Integrity, Penetration, and Wit, him he put in Places of Truſt, though obſcure and in private Life. A cool Head, ſound Judgment, Vivacity of Underſtanding and Wit, with Bravery of Spirit, are the Implements fit for a General and Commanding Officer. Theſe were united in a Marlborough: The Fruits and Effects of theſe Qualities were demonſtrated in his Operations, and by the Succeſs of his Conduct. He, from a wiſe Improvement of Examples in Ages paſt, directed his Conduct and Deſigns, in all like and ſimilar Circumſtances which occurred to him: Livy, Cæſar, Suetonius, Tacitus, and other military Hiſtorians were familiar and well known to him: He formed his Sentiments like a Judge, concerted his Deſigns like a Prime Miniſter of State, and executed his Operations with Spirit and Accuracy, which demonſtrated him equal to his great Truſt, and therefore his Memory will remain with Honour through future Ages.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for March, 1751.

The *Remembrancer* of the 30th Inſt. has attempted his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's Character (whoſe Death we gave an Account of in our laſt) as follows, to which he adds ſeveral political Reflections.——

'As the condeſcending Sweetneſs of his Manners enchanted all who had 'the Honour to approach him; ſo that Sweetneſs aroſe from a Source of 'Benevolence and Philanthropy which ſeemed inexhauſtible. How many 'Individuals has his Charity relieved! How many his Munificence rewarded! How many Families whoſe Well-being depended on his Bounty, are already in Sack-cloth and Aſhes for his irreparable Loſs! How 'high a Place had he aſſigned the Arts and Sciences in his Eſteem! What 'Royal Notions had he entertained of Royal Munificence! How ſtudiouſly 'had he conſidered the Difficulties and Diſtreſſes of this declining Country! How anxiouſly had he ſought a Remedy! And how determined 'was he, to apply it when [illegible] Power of applying it fell 'into his Hands! His very [illegible] traced to their Origin, fall 'very little ſhort of Praiſe; for [illegible] proceeded from an over-ardent Deſire to pleaſe and to excel, from too fond and eager a Paſſion for Glory, 'and too impatient an Ambition to be diſtinguiſhed as much by his *Importance* as by his *Rank*; which was no otherwiſe in his Power than as 'he had the Dexterity and Ingenuity, to *create* his own *Opportunities*.'

But the moſt finiſhed Piece that has come to our Hands is from the Weſtminſter Journal of March 30.

On the DEATH *of the* PRINCE *of* WALES.

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor, aut modus
Tam cari capitis? Præcipe lugubres
Cantus, Melpomene.

HOR. Carm. Lib. I. Ode xxiv.

NOT to be affected with ſo melancholy an Event, as that which lately has blaſted the Hopes of Great-Britain, would ſeem a culpable Inſenſibility in a Britiſh Subject. Not to acknowledge his Affliction on ſuch an Occaſion, and poſtpone to the Publication of it almoſt every other Topic, would be unworthy a Man who profeſſes to write in Defence of Liberty, and with a View to the future Felicity of his native Country.——

Tho' the Life of a Prince depends on as ſlender a Thread as that of any other Mortal, yet the Proſpects, Hopes, and Expectations, attached to the Continuation of it, are ſo numerous and great, that it is impoſſible for any Perſon not to feel himſelf ſome how touched in a peculiar Manner, when that Thread is ſuddenly ſnapp'd aſunder. But where the natural Diſpoſition of a Prince, the Turn it had taken from his Education, and the inflexible Bent it had contracted by long Habitude, were ſuch, that there were the utmoſt Reaſon to believe him formed and improved moſt eſpecially to promote the Felicity of that People, he was, in the Courſe of Nature, one Time to govern; the Stroke that deprives a whole Nation of ſuch a Security for its future well being, muſt be extreamly afflicting.

Thoſe, who had the Honour intimately to approach the late Prince of Wales, have always ſpoken in ſuch high Terms of his Condeſcenſion, Affability, and Benevolence, that, perhaps, they would find it difficult, on this Occaſion, to vent in Words the Senſe of their own Loſs. Thoſe of the firſt Rank, who had this Honour, have a moſt obliging Friend, as well as a moſt gracious Maſter to lament. Thoſe of the lower Claſſes, whoſe Stations did not permit them to conſider his Royal Highneſs in any other Capacity, than that of a Maſter, will all of them confeſs, that a

more

more tender, indulgent, and beneficent Maſter, never had Being. Such is the general Character of the Prince we deplore, that one who never had the Happineſs of any other Connection with him, than that which he enjoyed in common with every Britiſh Subject, the ideal Connection of the future Proſperity and Glory of his Country with the Continuance of his Royal Highneſs's Life, may be allowed to repeat the common Sentiments of his Fellow Subjects, and to aſſiſt them in bringing together ſome of the particular Circumſtances, which aggravate the preſent Calamity.

That his Royal Highneſs had very extenſive Views of the Intereſt of Great-Britain depending on Liberty and Induſtry at home, and on Commerce abroad, is undeniable. Almoſt every publick Step he has taken for more than twenty Years, which he has been among us, puts this Matter beyond all Diſpute. And a Temper, which could with equal Decorum and Dignity paſs through all the Viciſſitudes, to which the Rage and Artifice of Factions may have occaſionally expoſed him, could not be ſuſpected of any Deſign to encroach on thoſe Liberties, of which he always appeared, in Fact, as well as in Words, to be a conſtant and zealous Aſſertor.

That he was heartily convinced the Felicity of a Prince depends on the Love and Affection of his People, is evident from the Means he took, over and above thoſe which conſtantly operated in his Preſence, and were inſeparable from his conſtitutional Character, to procure and cultivate that Love and Affection. His ſeveral Tours to different Parts of the Kingdom, the Information he took Pains to procure from Manufacturers and Artificers of different Kinds, the gracious Manner in which he received and anſwered every Addreſs, the placid and ſatisfied Countenance with which he looked upon every Individual, are ſuch Proofs of an honeſt Heart, humane Inclinations, and an Ambition of the moſt laudable Kind, as can ſcarcely be ſuſpected, by the moſt malignant Interpreter of other Mens Actions, of the leaſt Equivocation.

The polite and ornamental Arts, which have long enjoyed his Patronage and Encouragement, as the firſt of Subjects, had the greateſt Reaſon to rely on his Protection and Nurture, if Heaven had permitted him, at a Period, which no true Briton can wiſh to ſee approach, to become a Sovereign. That he had a Taſte as well as an entire Love of thoſe Arts, and was fully ſenſible of the Advantages they beſtow on a polite and opulent People, almoſt every Profeſſor of them of any Eminence is ready to teſtify.

But where it is impracticable to ſay enough, it is prudent to be reſerved, even in what might eaſily be ſaid. It is not a finiſhed Picture of the Prince of Wales, that we have aimed at; but ſome very faint Outlines only; and thoſe we have confined to his publick Lineaments, as a Prince and a Maſter. Every virtuous Wife (there not being any ſuch who has not heard of his conjugal Behaviour) will do Juſtice to his Character as a Huſband. But one there is, who alas! was a Wife, that will bear a conſtant Teſtimony to this Virtue in the deceaſed Prince, 'til ſhe meets him again in a State, where there is no Separation. Let not us, while ſhe remains among us, forget how much of the ſame Kind of Praiſe is due to this amiable and irreproachable Mourner!

The tender Fidelity of this illuſtrious Pair, and, through them, of Great-Britain itſelf, has been bleſſed with a moſt extraordinary Inſtance of divine Goodneſs, their Iſſue has been numerous, and every Branch of it continues and promiſes farther Security to the Proteſtant Intereſt of Great-Britain. Need we ſay, 'he was a tender and indulgent Father?' We need not. All the World has ſaid it already. Need we obſerve, 'that the 'Children of this Pair, in Proportion to their Years, appear to be worthy 'of ſuch Parents?' Not this neither; ſince it would only be a Repetition of the univerſal Suffrage.

But this young and princely Offspring, 'tis to be feared, will peculiarly feel the Want of ſuch a Father. The Precepts of a Parent are inſtilled with an Efficacy, which ſeldom attends other Inſtruction; and the Inſtitution of a Prince ſhould conſiſt of ſuch noble and elevated Leſſons, that the Youth who is born to Royalty, muſt be peculiarly happy, if he has a Royal Tutor.

That the Life of his Majeſty, the moſt gracious of Princes, may long continue, is the Wiſh of every Proteſtant Briton. May it prevent the Neceſſity of a Regency, and the Crown deſcend upon the Head of a Grandſon of GEORGE II. in the full Maturity of Manhood! But as this is more than we dare promiſe ourſelves from the Age his Majeſty has already happily attained to, and eſpecially from reflecting on the Event which we now deplore, the ſincere Grief of Britons, for the Loſs of FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, is, in all Reſpects, both juſtifiable and laudable.

March 25. The following is the Order of the Council, aſſembled in the Council-Chamber at Whitehall, the 22d Inſtant.

Whereas in the Act of Uniformity, which eſtabliſhes the Liturgy of the Church of England, Proviſion is made for ſuch Alterations, in the Prayers for the Royal Family, as from Time to Time ſhall become neceſſary, and be directed by lawful Authority. It is thereupon ordered in Council, That in the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Litany, and in all other Parts of the publick Service, as well in the occaſional Offices, as in the Book of Common Prayer, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following Form and Order ſhall be obſerved, viz.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs of Wales, the Duke, the Princeſſes, the Iſſue of the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

And it is hereby further ordered, That no Edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this Amendment; and that in the mean Time, 'til Copies of ſuch Edition may be had, all Parſons, Vicars, and Curates, within this Realm, do, for the preventing of Miſtakes, with the Pen, correct and amend all ſuch Prayers in their Church Books, according to the aforegoing Direction; And for the better Notice hereof, That this Order be forthwith printed and publiſhed, and ſent to the ſeveral Pariſhes; and that the Right Reverend the Biſhops do take Care, that Obedience be paid to the ſame accordingly.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 23. *Orders for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday the 31ſt Inſtant, for his late Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, viz.*

The Ladies to wear black Bombazine, plain Muſlin, or long Lawn, Crape Hoods, Shamois Shoes and Gloves, and Crape Fans.

Undreſſed, dark Norwich Crape.

The Men to wear black Cloth without Buttons on the Sleeves or Pockets, plain Muſlin, or long Lawn Cravats and Weepers, Shamois Shoes and Gloves, Crape Hatbands, and black Swords and Buckles.

Undreſſed, dark grey Frocks.

Laſt Friday the Lord North and Guilford, with his Highneſs Prince George, waited by Order, in private of his Majeſty, who received him with the greateſt Affection and Tenderneſs; and after ſtaying about an Hour, returned again to Leiceſter House.

March 28. Yeſterday Evening a Council was held, in order to ſettle the Ceremonial for the Funeral Obſequies of his late Royal Highneſs.

His Majeſty has given Orders that the Funeral ſhall be at his Expence.

We hear that his Royal Highneſs Prince George will be created Prince of Wales the [illegible] of May next, being his Birth-Day.

March 29. It is currently reported, that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales will have the immediate Care and Guardianſhip of all her Royal Iſſue. That her Royal Highneſs will have an Allowance of 30,000 l. a Year, over and above her Jointure or Dower, for that ſpecial Purpoſe, out of the Civil Liſt; and that there will likewiſe be iſſued out of the ſame Fund 20,000 l. a Year for certain other particular Uſes.

Yeſterday her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales admitted the Counteſs of Middleſex and Mrs. Herbert, two of the Ladies of her Bedchamber, to pay her a Viſit, being the firſt Time of ſeeing any Company, except the Royal Family, ſince the Deceaſe of his Royal Highneſs.

The ſame Day a fine Cedar Coffin, covered with black Velvet, and lined with Crimſon Sattin, on which is the Arms of the Prince of Wales, with the Words, Ich Dien, curiouſly engraved on Copper, and gilt with Gold, the Crown and Scepter underneath, wrought in Plain, was brought to Leiceſter-Houſe, in order to put his Royal Highneſs's Body into it, now encloſed in Lead.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 13.

The *Experiment, Chauncy*, employ'd on our Coaſt in the Whale Fiſhery, brought into *Norfolk* laſt Week three Whales, and Part of a Fourth, taken in Company with another Veſſel, and has ſince ſail'd on another Cruize.

The *Allerton, Wallace*, is arriv'd in *James* River, from *Cadiz*. She ſail'd from *Virginia* in *February* laſt, with about 150 *Spaniards* on Board, bound for *Liſbon*, who roſe on the Ship's Company, off the *Weſtern* Iſlands, and carried her into *Cadiz*.

At the Court of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, held here this Week, *Edward Young*, convicted of Felony, in ſtealing a Slave, was ſentenced to die. *Anthony Weathered*, convicted of Felony, and having had the Benefit of Clergy, in *December*, by the Name of [illegible], alias *John Dolphin*, was ſentenced to die. *Thomas Elliſon*, [illegible] burnt in the Hand. *Diana Elliſon*, for Felony, acquitted by the Grand Jury. *Martha Little*, for the Murder of her Baſtard Child, acquitted by the Petit Jury.

Entries, in *York* River, from *May* 10 to *June* 10, 1751.

May 17. *Snow Amy, Thomas Dixon, from London.*
17. *Sloop Stephen and John, [illegible], from Barbados.*
17. *Snow Pretty Sally, [illegible], from Spain.*
20. *Ship Tryall, Abraham Saunders, from Africa, with 399 Slaves.*
22. *Ship Naſſau, John Cowmis, from Liverpool.*
22. *Snow Monmouth, Henry Twentyman, from Liverpool.*
25. *Ship Johanna, Cornelius Calvert, from James River, to load with Tobacco for Briſtol.*
31. *Ship New Hatley, George Hill, from London.*
31. *Ship Baltimore, Robert Robinſon, from London.*
June 1. *Snow Rachel and Dorothy, Charles Reſs, from London, with white Servants of all Trades.*
3. *Brigt. Abington, James Medie, from Barbados, with Rum and Sugar.*

Cleared Outwards.

May 14. *Ship Prince Frederick, Thomas Rogers, for Rappahanock.*
17. *Ship Prince William, William Smith, for Glaſgow.*
29. *Ship True Patriot, John Trenchard, for Briſtol.*
29. *Schooner John and Eleanor, John [illegible], for Barbados.*
June 3. *Sloop John, Maſon Miller, for Maryland.*
3. *Snow Pamunkey, Edward Noel, for Madeira.*

Entred Inwards, in the Port of Rappahanock.

May 30. *How, of Whitehaven, Waters, from Whitehaven.*
30. *Sandwich, of London, Hazlewood, from Philadelphia.*
June 3. *Tayloe, of Virginia, Gaitſkell, from Liverpool.*
5. *Brayton, of Whitehaven, Harriſon, from Whitehaven.*
6. *Ruby, of Aberdeen, Gordon, from Aberdeen.*

Cleared Outwards.

June 1. *Rudbourn, Ward, for Liverpool.*
3. *Glory, Micow, for Maryland.*
4. *Dunlop, Alexander, for James River.*

*** Each County Court may now be ſupply'd with a Copy of the Reviſal of the Laws.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD to the higheſt Bidder, and enter'd upon the firſt Day of January *next, the following Tracts of Land, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr.* Thomas Martin, *deceas'd, late of the City of* Briſtol, *Merchant,*

ON *Hanover* Court Day, in *Auguſt*, One thouſand Acres, lying in *Louiſa* County.

On *King and Queen* Court Day, in *Auguſt*, One thouſand one hundred Acres, lying in the ſame County, about four Miles from *Todd's* Warehouſe.

On *King William* Court Day, in *Auguſt*, Fifty Acres of Land, on *Mattapony* River, known by the Name of the *White-Oak*.

Credit will be allowed the Buyer, 'til the firſt Day of *April* next, on giving Bond and Security, as uſual, to

John Robinſon,
Humphry Hill.

To be SOLD,

EIGHT Hundred Acres of Land, lying on *Flat Rock* Road, in *Brunſwick* County, with a Plantation thereon; alſo 600 Acres, in the ſaid County, upon the Head of *Rocky Run*, with a framed Houſe thereon, and 4000 Corn Hills cleared. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to

Richard Parr.

THE Subſcribers for the TOWN at *Weſtham*, on *James* River, are deſired to meet at the ſaid Town the laſt *Thurſday* in this Month, in order to draw their Lots.

To be SOLD, for ready Money, on the ſecond Tueſday in July [illegible] *Court-Houſe.*

S[illegible]

[illegible]

THE Snow [illegible]

[illegible]

T[illegible]

[illegible]

IMPORTED [illegible] *in the* Hardy,

A[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SOLD,

O[illegible]

[illegible]

To be SOLD,

[illegible] *Prince George,* [illegible] Quantities, as [illegible] Capt. [illegible]

John Orſbey.

Williamſburg, June 15, 1751.

[illegible] Read *Engliſh* [illegible] *Capitol Land-* [illegible] good [illegible] a School-Maſter.

Matthew Moody.

York, May 31, 1751.

Juſt ARRIV'D, and now on Board at York,

A [illegible] Servants, among which are [illegible]-ſmiths, Shoe-makers, Taylors, Houſe-carpenters, Joiners, Ship-carpenters, [illegible]kers, Sawyers, [illegible], Bricklayers, Painters, [illegible], Coopers, Gardeners, and Rope-makers, [illegible], and Husbandmen; alſo ſome [illegible] Women [illegible].

David Jameſon.

S[illegible] *Eſſex County,* [illegible] of *April* [illegible] a long narrow Blaze in his Face, [illegible] five Years old laſt Spring, [illegible] bred at *Salisbury Plain,* in [illegible] to Col. *John Lee,* in *Eſſex,* [illegible] County [illegible] ſhall have a Piſtole and a Half Reward, [illegible]

Henry Lee.

S[illegible] *Hanover County,* [illegible] *March,* a likely [illegible] on the near Buttock I G, and has [illegible] to the Sub-ſcriber [illegible] Reward, paid by

Richard [illegible]

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at [illegible] *Ferry,*

T[illegible] *North,* [illegible] about the 15th of this Inſtant; Burthen about 25 Tons, [illegible] built, of [illegible]

William Price.

[illegible]

T[illegible] a commodious [illegible] formerly kept Tavern, in *Hanover;* Gentlemen [illegible] to favour me with their Cuſtom, may depend on good Entertainment, with convenient Lodging-rooms.

Mary [illegible]

GENTLEMEN, and Others, that have Occaſion of any Kind of Iron or Braſs Work, either poliſh'd or rough, may be ſupply'd on applying to the Subſcriber, in *York Town,* with as good Work, and [illegible] Materials and Men, from the beſt Shops in *London,* for that Purpoſe. All Perſons that will favour me with their Orders, may depend on being [illegible] ſerv'd, after the beſt Manner, by

Their humble Servant,

Ephraim [illegible]

N. B. By whom Gun-Work, ſuch as [illegible], Guilding, Mounting, *&c.* are done after the beſt Manner.

To be LETT,

THE Plantation whereon the Subſcriber now liveth, in *King William County,* [illegible] for building a Store upon, being convenient to *Quarles's* Ware-[illegible]

Edward Palmer.

May [illegible] *1751.*

May [illegible], *1751.*

R[illegible] the Subſcriber, [illegible] County, [illegible] of this Inſtant, [illegible] *Charles,* about 30 odd Years of Age, upwards of 6 Feet [illegible] had on when he went away, a *Virginia* Cloth Jacket and [illegible] chang'd his Dreſs to a dy'd Cotton Jacket, and Leather Breeches; [illegible] *James-Town.* Whoever ſecures and delivers him to [illegible] in the County aforeſaid, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward.

John Wormeley.

N. B. The ſaid Negroe is Out-lawed, and a Reward of Ten Pounds is offered for [illegible]

May 24, 1751.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons, That I [illegible] the Wharf at *Hobb's-Hole,* the Length it is now, and maintain it, [illegible] Inhabitants will advance Fifty Pounds in Hand, and Ten Pounds *per Annum,* [illegible] Six Years: And I do hereby forewarn all Perſons from rebuilding the [illegible] or building any other near that Place, it being the Property of the Sub-[illegible]

Robert Sp. [illegible]

Stafford, June 1, 1751.

THE Veſtry of *Overwharton* Pariſh, in the County of *Stafford,* having come to a Reſolution to build a large Brick Church, of about 3000 Square Feet in the [illegible] near the [illegible] where the old Church now ſtands, [illegible] That the Veſtry will meet at the ſaid Place, to let the ſame, on [illegible] the 5th Day of *September* next, if fair, if not the next fair Day. All Perſons inclinable to undertake it are deſired to come there, and give in their Plans and Propoſals.

Benjamin Strother, } Churchwardens.
Peter Daniel, }

May 30, 1751.

STRAY'D from Doctor *M'Kenzie's,* on [illegible] Swamp, in *Surry* County, on [illegible]day laſt, a large black Horſe, 5 Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, one of his hind Feet white, and branded on the near Buttock W; [illegible] branded on the near Buttock 33; they are both very low in Fleſh. Whoever brings them, or either of them to me, in *Williamſburg,* or to Doctor *M'Kenzie,* [illegible] ſhall have Half a Piſtole Reward for each.

[illegible]

To be SOLD,

AT *Hanover* Court-Houſe, on *Thurſday* the 4th Day of *July* next, a Lot in *New-caſtle* Town, with a large Dwelling-houſe thereon, and other Improvements. Three Months Credit will be allow'd, the Purchaſer giving Security, as uſual, to

John Shelton.

Juſt IMPORTED by the Subſcriber, in York Town,

A FRESH Supply of Drugs and Medicines; alſo Sago, *French* and Pearl Barley, white and brown Sugar-Candy, Capers, Salt-petre, beſt Jeſuit's Bark, China [illegible] Sarſaparilla Roots, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, *Lockyer's,* and *Anderſon's* Pills, *Bateman's,* and *Ourts Vitæ* Drops, *Squire's, Daffy's,* and *Stoughton's* Elixirs, [illegible]

George Riddell.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living in Prince George County, on the Premiſſes,

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Paſturage, and is well timber'd with [illegible] Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for cropping; and the Mannor Plantation is a very [illegible] Situation, with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* One Dwelling-houſe 48 by [illegible], containing 4 Rooms and a Cloſet, with 2 Brick Chimneys, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd; alſo another Dwelling-houſe [illegible] with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large [illegible] plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, a good Dairy, Meat-houſe, Smoak-houſe, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-houſe with a Brick Chimney, [illegible] 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco Houſes, [illegible] large well-fix'd Store, with ſeveral other [illegible] Houſes and Orchards; and on [illegible] of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houſes, an Overſeer's Houſe, [illegible] Negroe Quarters, likewiſe Orchards, and good Water.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſſes.

t. f. *Thomas Eldridge.*

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber in *Williamſburg,* about a Fortnight before the laſt General Court, a white Horſe about 13 Hands and a Half high, has a white [illegible] his Noſe, his Mane is cut cloſe to his Neck, and one of his Hoofs pretty much [illegible]. Whoever brings him to me, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward.

John Barrow.

RAN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation, in *Prince George* County, in *December* laſt, a Servant Man, named *Ralph Edward Rider,* a Gardiner by Trade, and lately belonged to Col. *Nathaniel Harriſon,* of *Brandon;* he is a well-ſet, ſmooth-faced Fellow, about five Feet five Inches high; has an inſinuating, fawning Way of expreſſing himſelf, and is much addicted to Lying; an *Engliſhman* born, and pretends to be a Roman Catholick; had on when he went away, a browniſh colour'd Coat with Metal Buttons, a Hat, and a brown bob Wig, but ſometimes went without a Wig, having ſhort fair Hair; had with him both white and check'd Shirts; and is ſuppoſed to be gone to the *Northward,* having been ſeen in *New-Kent* County ſome Time after his Elopement.

Whoever takes up and conveys him to me, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

t. f. *John Hood.*

June 13, 1751.

STRAY'D from *Williamſburg,* about the latter End of *February,* a middle ſiz'd [illegible], dark Grey Horſe, branded on one of his Buttocks with a Croſs; has a Wall Eye, trots and gallops hard, and paces ſlow.

Likewiſe ſtray'd from *Williamſburg,* about the Middle of *April* laſt, a dark Bay Horſe, with a Mixture of grey Hairs, branded on the near Buttock H. He has a remarkable white Spot juſt below the Brand, another on the left Side of his Neck, one of his hind Feet is white, has a Blaze in his Face, paces rough, and was bred in *Surry* County.

Whoever will bring them to me in *Williamſburg,* or inform me where they may be had, ſhall receive a Piſtole Reward for each.

William Hunter.

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